

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

JASMINE SANCHEZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

WILLIAM REUBART,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:23-cv-00616-GMN-DJA

ORDER DISMISSING AND CLOSING  
CASE

This action began with a *pro se* civil-rights complaint filed by a state prisoner. On May 31, 2023, the Court ordered Plaintiff Jasmine Sanchez to pay the full \$402 filing fee for a civil action by June 30, 2023. (ECF No. 5). The Court warned Plaintiff that this action would be subject to dismissal without prejudice if he failed to pay the required filing fee by June 30, 2023. (*Id.* at 3). That deadline has passed, and Plaintiff has not paid the required filing fee.

**I. DISCUSSION**

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules). In determining whether to dismiss an action on these grounds, the court must consider: (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

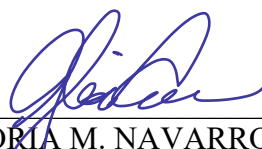
The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Plaintiff's claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider dismissal. *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002). Courts "need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives." *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424. Because this court cannot operate without collecting reasonable fees, and litigation cannot progress without a plaintiff's compliance with court orders, the only alternative is to enter a second order setting another deadline. But issuing a second order will only delay the inevitable and further squander the Court's finite resources because it appears that Plaintiff ignored the first order. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances. So the fifth factor favors dismissal.

## **II. CONCLUSION**

Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they weigh in favor of dismissal. IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that **THIS ACTION IS DISMISSED** without prejudice based on the plaintiff's failure to pay the filing fee in compliance with the court's May 31, 2023, order. The Clerk of Court is directed to **ENTER JUDGMENT** accordingly and **CLOSE THIS CASE**. If Jasmine Sanchez wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a complaint in a new case, and he must pay the fee for that action.

DATED: July 6, 2023

  
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 GLORIA M. NAVARRO  
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE